Surrey County Council.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER

For the Year 1942

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PREFACE.

To the Chairman and Members of the Surrey County Council.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Report for the year 1942. The report is, in accordance with the instructions of the Ministry of Health, very considerably abbreviated.

The Registrar-General's estimate of the population of the County at mid-year 1942 was 1,189,400. This is an increase of 600 over the corresponding estimate for the previous year. The natural increase (i.e. the excess of births over deaths) was 6,762. It is apparent that there is some movement of population away from the County ; this movement is doubtless caused by the war. The natural increase in 1942, namely, 6,762, compares with the 1,630 in 1940 and 2,395 in 1941.

The number of live births in the County increased by 3,695, from 16,011 in 1941 to 19,706 in 1942, and the birth rate from 13.47 per thousand population to 16.57 per thousand. This latter is the highest birth rate recorded since 1921.

The number of deaths and the crude death rate were 12,944 and 10.88 per thousand respectively, as compared with 13,616 and 11.45 in 1941. As regards the four main causes of death, the rates for heart disease and for pulmonary tuberculosis decreased slightly, the rate for respiratory disease (non-tuberculous) decreased appreciably, and the rate for cancer increased slightly.

The infant mortality rate was 38.26 per thousand births as compared with 44.60 in 1941. The number of maternal deaths and the maternal mortality rate per thousand live births were respectively 36 and 1.83. Of the maternal deaths 11 were due to puerperal and post-abortion sepsis. Of the total live and still births which took place in the County in 1942, 5,611 or 28 per cent. took place in County Hospitals or in maternity homes to which the cases had been admitted through the Council's Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme.

While the number of expectant mothers seen at independent Ante-Natal Clinics shows a slight fall from 4,972 in 1941 to 4,958 in 1942, the number of persons who attended at Ante-Natal Clinics attached to Maternity Units in County Hospitals increased from 2,224 in 1941 to 3,429 in 1942. The number of cases attending independent post-natal clinics is still disappointingly small, namely, 320. The number of expectant mothers visited by Health Visitors was 2,885 as compared with 3,031 in 1941. The number of infants under one year visited for the first time in 1942 was 11,617 as compared with 9,360 in 1941.

During the year 14 war-time Day Nurseries with accommodation for 683 children were opened

The death rate for pulmonary tuberculosis has decreased from 0.48 in 1941 to 0.45 in 1942. The number of new notifications and the case rate, however, increased respectively from 1,049 and 0.88 per thousand in 1941 to 1,097 and 0.92 per thousand in 1942. The incidence among young adults of both sexes in the 15-24 age group increased from 275 in 1941 to 345 in 1942—a very considerable and disquieting increase. On the other hand, the incidence among males of the 25-34 age groups decreased from 152 to 131, although it is still higher than at the beginning of the war. The other age group in which the incidence of pulmonary tuberculosis has notably increased since the beginning of the war is the 45-54 group in men. The increase in the incidence of tuberculosis throws a very heavy burden on the dispensary organisation and grave difficulty was experienced, and continues to be experienced, in finding hospital and sanatorium accommodation for tuberculous patients.

As regards venereal diseases, the number of new cases attending County Council Clinics continues to increase, and during the year an additional clinic for the treatment of these diseases was established, as a war-time measure, at Woking War Hospital. A considerable amount of propaganda was carried out on behalf of the County Council by the Central Council of Health Education. This propaganda included public meetings, film showings, lectures and talks to special sections of the community (e.g. factory workers, civil defence personnel, young adults of each sex, etc.). Attention is drawn to the Section on Venereal Diseases in this Report where figures are given, both for the country as a whole and for Surrey in particular.

The results of the routine sampling of Tuberculin Tested and Accredited milks produced in Surrey are given on page 22 of the Report. These reveal that during 1942 the standard of production of these higher grade milks fell to a disturbing extent. Expressed in percentages, the number of unsatisfactory samples in each of the four years 1939 to 1942 was 2.4, 4.0, 4.3 and 11.9 respectively. In other words, during the past year at least one in every nine samples examined failed to pass the prescribed tests. From July of 1943 it has been possible to arrange for closer supervision of the farms which produce designated milk, and it is to be hoped that this will result in these milks again attaining their pre-war standard of cleanliness.

Attention is drawn to the section of the Report dealing with the hospital provision in the County. It will be seen that the total beds available in County Hospitals during the year increased from 5,661 in 1941 to 5,754. This increase was mainly due to the continuing development of St. Helier Hospital. The wards which became available during the year were partly in the main block, but the Isolation Unit and part of the Maternity Unit were also opened.

During the year 2,557 parturient women were admitted to the Emergency Maternity Homes established under the Government Evacuation Scheme. An analysis of these cases is given in the body of the Report.

Considerable reorganisation of the Civil Defence Services took place during the year. In the main this consisted of a cutting down of the personnel made necessary by the imperative need for making the best possible national use of the available man and woman power. Air bombardment of Surrey during the year was on a minor scale only and casualties and damage were slight.

In conclusion, I must again repeat that the work of the Public Health Department, like other Departments, is becoming increasingly difficult owing to shortage of staff; most of the permanent staff have been called to the Forces and have been replaced by temporary less experienced and frequently changing staff. My sincere thanks are due to the staff of the department, both permanent and temporary, for their loyal and devoted service under very difficult circumstances; I am indeed fortunate in the loyalty of my staff.

I have the honour to be,

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

J. FERGUSON,

County Medical Officer.

20th March, 1944.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

Area.

The area of the Administrative County during 1942 was 449,160 acres.

Population.

The population of the Administrative County at the 1931 Census was 947,770, and the Registrar-General's estimate of the population at mid-year 1942 was 1,189,400, an increase of 241,630 in eleven years.

The Registrar-General's mid-year estimate of the population for the Urban and Rural areas during each of the five years 1938-1942 is shown in the following table :—

	1938.	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.
Urban Districts... ...	1,063,300	1,086,500	1,078,870	1,044,600	1,052,600
Rural Districts	120,600	121,200	137,630	144,200	136,800
Administrative County	1,183,900	1,207,700	1,216,500	1,188,800	1,189,400
Increase or decrease over previous year ...	+22,900	+23,800	+8,800	−27,700	+600

Rateable Value and Estimated Produce of a Penny Rate.

The rateable value of the Administrative County on the 1st April, 1942, was £13,606,669, and the estimated produce of a 1d. rate for general County purposes for the year 1942-43 was £52,617.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Chief Vital Statistics.

In the following table the chief vital statistics of the Administrative County for 1941 and 1942 and those of the urban and rural districts of the County, are compared with those of England and Wales :—

	1941				1942			
	Urban Districts.	Rural Districts.	Administrative County.	†England and Wales.	Urban Districts.	Rural Districts.	Administrative County	†England and Wales.
	Net rate per 1,000 population (Mid-year 1941)				Net rate per 1,000 population (Mid-year 1942)			
Birth-rate	13.41	13.89	13.47	14.2	16.48	17.22	16.57	15.8
Death-rate	11.35	12.21	11.45	12.9	10.76	11.71	10.88	11.6
*Infant mortality-rate ...	43.62	51.07	44.60	59	37.64	42.87	38.26	49
Smallpox death-rate ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric fever death-rate ...	0.001	—	0.001	0.00	—	—	—	0.00
Measles death-rate ...	0.011	0.014	0.012	0.03	0.005	0.007	0.005	0.01
Scarlet fever death-rate ...	—	0.007	0.001	0.00	—	—	—	0.00
Whooping cough death-rate	0.034	0.062	0.037	0.06	0.006	0.015	0.007	0.02
Diphtheria death-rate ...	0.026	—	0.023	0.07	0.014	0.015	0.014	0.05
Influenza death-rate ...	0.18	0.28	0.19	0.19	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.09
*Diarrhoea and enteritis (under 2 years) death-rate	4.05	3.25	3.95	5.1	3.92	4.67	4.01	5.2

* Rate per 1,000 births. † Provisional figures.

The following statement compares the County birth and death rates for the year 1942 with the previous year and with the mean of the five years 1937-41.

	Per 1,000 of Population.				Per 1,000 Births.	
	Birth-rate.	Death-rate.	Death-rate from Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Death-rate from Cancer.	Maternal Mortality	Deaths of Infants under 1 year.
Population :—						
Registrar-General's estimate mid-year 1942 :	1,189,400					
Mean of 5 years 1937-41	13.85	10.59	0.44	1.61	2.35	40.72
Year 1941	13.47	11.45	0.48	1.72	2.37	44.60
„ 1942	16.57	10.88	0.45	1.77	1.83	38.26
Increase or decrease in 1942 on :—						
5 years' average 1937-41	+ 2.72	+ 0.29	+0.01	+0.16	−0.52	− 2.46
Previous year	+ 3.10	− 0.57	−0.03	+0.05	−0.54	− 6.34

Live Births and Birth Rates.

The live births registered in or belonging to the Administrative County during the year ended 31st December, 1942, numbered 19,706, as compared with 16,011 in the previous year, showing an increase of 3,695. Of this number 1,251, or 6.35 per cent., were illegitimate, as compared with 1,048 or 6.55 per cent., in 1941. The birth rate for the year was 16.57 as compared with 13.47 for the previous year. The birth rate for England and Wales for 1942 was 15.8.

The birth rate and the excess of births over deaths in each of the sanitary districts and in the Administrative County during 1942 are shown in the following table :—

DISTRICTS.	1942. Net rate per 1,000 population (Mid Year 1942).	1942. Excess of births over deaths
Urban.		
1. Banstead	14.63	187
2. Barnes (M.B.)	14.49	−1
3. Beddington and Wallington (M.B.)	16.33	130
4. Carshalton	13.99	371
5. Caterham and Warlingham ...	21.01	246
6. Chertsey	18.97	292
7. Coulsdon and Purley	17.12	318
8. Dorking	16.69	77
9. Egham	12.57	64
10. Epsom and Ewell (M.B.)	16.08	408
11. Esher	17.24	317
12. Farnham	17.90	148
13. Frimley and Camberley	21.04	155
14. Godalming (M.B.)	16.94	117
15. Guildford (M.B.)	15.41	159
16. Haslemere	13.51	50
17. Kingston-on-Thames (M.B.) ...	15.27	60
18. Leatherhead	17.00	165
19. Malden and Coombe (M.B.) ...	16.64	281
20. Merton and Morden	15.46	442
21. Mitcham (M.B.)	17.54	423
22. Reigate (M.B.)	16.53	166
23. Richmond (M.B.)	15.42	5
24. Surbiton (M.B.)	17.99	403
25. Sutton and Cheam (M.B.)	16.15	372
26. Walton and Weybridge	18.40	260
27. Wimbledon (M.B.)	15.46	30
28. Woking	18.79	363
Total	16.48	6,008
Rural.		
1. Bagshot	15.43	75
2. Dorking and Horley	18.58	132
3. Godstone	17.13	148
4. Guildford	18.64	291
Hambledon	15.29	108
Total	17.22	754
Administrative County	16.57	6,762

Deaths and Death Rates.

(a) All Causes.

The total number of deaths registered in the Administrative County during 1942 was 12,944, as compared with 13,616 in the year 1941. The crude death rate for 1942 was 10.88, as compared with 11.45 for 1941. The death rate for England and Wales during 1942 was 11.6.

(b) Infant Mortality.

The number of deaths under one year during 1942 was 754, compared with 734 in 1941. The infant mortality rate for Surrey was 38.26, as compared with 44.60 for the year 1941. The comparable figure for England and Wales for 1942 was 49, as compared with 59 in 1941.

The following table gives (*a*) the crude death rate and (*b*) the infant mortality rate, in each of the sanitary districts and in the Administrative County during 1942 :—

DISTRICTS.	All Causes. Crude net rate per 1,000 population.	Infant Mortality. Net rate per 1,000 births.
Urban.		
1. Banstead	8.19	21.18
2. Barnes (M.B.)	14.52	48.63
3. Beddington and Wallington (M.B.)	11.58	44.74
4. Carshalton	7.49	27.53
5. Caterham and Warlingham	10.24	50.00
6. Chertsey	8.75	42.44
7. Coulsdon and Purley	10.73	44.60
8. Dorking	12.79	30.40
9. Egham	9.70	42.70
10. Epsom and Ewell (M.B.)	9.41	34.59
11. Esher	10.28	16.56
12. Farnham	11.61	23.75
13. Frimley and Camberley	11.59	34.78
14. Godalming (M.B.)	9.34	26.82
15. Guildford (M.B.)	12.01	37.50
16. Haslemere	9.76	16.66
17. Kingston-on-Thames (M.B.) ...	13.60	63.52
18. Leatherhead	10.34	26.13
19. Malden and Coombe (M.B.) ...	9.06	35.66
20. Merton and Morden	8.83	33.98
21. Mitcham (M.B.)	9.81	43.75
22. Reigate (M.B.)	12.38	45.32
23. Richmond (M.B.)	15.27	42.55
24. Surbiton (M.B.)	9.99	37.53
25. Sutton and Cheam (M.B.) ...	10.98	38.69
26. Walton and Weybridge	10.81	41.27
27. Wimbledon (M.B.)	14.81	41.96
28. Woking	10.81	39.77
Total	10.76	37.64
Rural.		
1. Bagshot	10.00	23.47
2. Dorking and Horley	12.94	55.17
3. Godstone	12.10	55.56
4. Guildford	11.20	30.18
5. Hambledon	11.81	46.31
Total	11.71	42.87
Administrative County	10.88	38.26

The death rates per 1,000 population from each of the four main causes of death in each of the sanitary districts and in the Administrative County during 1942, together with the total number of deaths from each of these diseases in the Urban and Rural areas and in the Administrative County, are shown in the following table :—

DISTRICTS.	Heart disease.	Respiratory diseases. (non-tuberculous)	Tuberculosis.		Cancer.			
			Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.	Buc. cav. and Oesoph. (M.) uterus (F.)	Stomach and duodenum.	Breast.	All other sites.
Urban								
1 Banstead	2.24	0.93	0.48	—	0.10	0.21	0.14	0.69
2 Barnes (M.B.)	3.65	1.65	0.74	0.09	0.18	0.46	0.21	1.41
3 Beddington and Wallington (M.B.)	3.69	1.13	0.44	0.11	0.18	0.33	0.29	1.28
4 Carshalton	1.93	0.70	0.33	0.12	0.07	0.14	0.18	0.89
5 Caterham and Warlingham	3.41	1.31	0.66	0.09	0.13	0.18	0.18	0.83
6 Chertsey	2.00	0.91	0.18	0.04	0.14	0.49	0.18	0.67
7 Coulsdon and Purley ...	3.11	1.23	0.44	0.08	0.18	0.16	0.28	1.13
8 Dorking	3.35	1.22	0.41	—	0.10	0.30	0.41	1.07
9 Egham	3.00	0.85	0.27	0.13	0.36	0.13	0.13	0.76
10 Epsom and Ewell (M.B.)	2.94	1.18	0.38	0.07	0.13	0.16	0.20	1.00
11 Esher	3.07	1.43	0.40	0.09	0.09	0.20	0.22	0.90
12 Farnham	3.10	1.53	0.21	0.21	0.38	0.17	0.38	1.02
13 Frimley and Camberley ...	3.35	0.49	0.37	0.12	0.24	0.06	0.18	1.10
14 Godalming (M.B.)	1.88	1.17	0.52	—	0.19	0.39	0.06	0.97
15 Guildford (M.B.)	3.28	1.54	0.43	0.04	0.21	0.26	0.26	1.24
16 Haslemere	2.55	1.05	0.23	0.08	0.15	—	0.08	1.28
17 Kingston-on-Thames (M.B.)	3.88	0.97	0.61	0.06	0.22	0.28	0.14	1.77
18 Leatherhead	3.27	0.89	0.40	0.04	0.16	0.28	0.24	1.25
19 Malden and Coombe (M.B.)	1.67	0.86	0.57	0.08	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.97
20 Merton and Morden ...	1.86	0.90	0.57	0.14	0.11	0.12	0.20	1.13
21 Mitcham (M.B.)	2.25	1.10	0.66	0.09	0.27	0.33	0.20	1.10
22 Reigate (M.B.)	3.79	1.07	0.27	0.02	0.20	0.30	0.17	1.20
23 Richmond (M.B.)	4.12	1.76	0.63	0.12	0.42	0.48	0.33	1.76
24 Surbiton (M.B.)	2.98	1.01	0.42	0.04	1.00	0.20	0.16	0.83
25 Sutton and Cheam (M.B.)	3.01	1.21	0.50	0.17	0.18	0.28	0.17	1.25
26 Walton and Weybridge ...	2.07	1.40	0.29	0.03	0.20	0.20	0.26	1.26
27 Wimbledon (M.B.)... ...	3.85	1.79	0.65	0.04	0.30	0.28	0.32	1.62
28 Woking	2.00	1.03	0.35	0.04	0.18	0.37	0.22	1.01
Total Deaths	3,009	1,224	480	85	196	262	227	1,187
Rate per 1,000	2.86	1.16	0.46	0.08	0.19	0.25	0.22	1.13
Rural								
1 Bagshot	2.68	1.16	0.22	—	0.22	—	0.07	0.87
2 Dorking and Horley ...	3.33	1.32	0.56	0.04	0.26	0.21	0.13	1.24
3 Godstone	3.94	0.95	0.24	0.10	0.20	0.10	0.20	1.19
4 Guildford	2.46	1.05	0.46	0.10	0.31	0.20	0.13	1.15
5 Hambledon...	3.35	1.16	0.32	0.10	0.06	0.35	0.29	1.22
Total Deaths	431	152	51	11	29	27	24	159
Rate per 1,000	3.15	1.11	0.37	0.08	0.21	0.20	0.18	1.16
Administrative County Total Deaths	3,440	1,376	531	96	225	289	251	1,346
Rate per 1,000	2.89	1.16	0.45	0.08	0.19	0.24	0.21	1.13

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

(1) Statistics.

The following is a summary of certain statistics relating to the whole Administrative County and to the area in which the Council is the Maternity and Child Welfare Authority :—

	Whole of Administrative County.	County Council's Maternity and Child Welfare Area.
Acreage	449,160	386,771
Population (1931 Census)	947,770	505,122
Registrar-General's estimated population (mid-year) 1942...	1,189,400	698,580
Number of live births (registered) ...	19,706	11,980
Number of illegitimate births	1,251	770
Number of still-births	562	337
Birth rate	16.57	17.15
Deaths under one year	754	430
Infant mortality rate	38.26	35.89
Notified cases of ophthalmia neonatorum	54	19
Notified cases of puerperal pyrexia ...	300	177
Maternal deaths from puerperal and post abortion sepsis	11	8
Maternal deaths from other causes ...	25	16
Maternal mortality rate (per 1,000 live and still-births)	1.78	1.95
Maternal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	1.83	2.00

(2) Population and Number of Births.

The population and the number of births registered in the County Council's Maternity and Child Welfare area during the year are shown below :—

Population.	Number of births registered.
698,580	11,980

(3) Notification of Births.

The following table shows the number of births notified under the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1936 :—

Year.	Notified by doctors and parents.		Notified by midwives.		Total.
	Live births.	Still-births.	Live births.	Still-births.	
1942	2,945	79	10,089	232	13,345

(4) Centres.

The County Council maintains 91 Infant Welfare Centres, a new Centre at Boxhill being opened during the year.

Ante Natal Clinics are held at 29 different Centres throughout the County and in some districts ante-natal consultations take place before General Clinic sessions. Patients are also seen at the ante-natal clinics held at the Kingston, Epsom, St. Helier, Redhill, Dorking and Warren Road, Guildford, County Hospitals.

The following table gives the total attendances at the Maternity and Child Welfare and Ante-Natal Clinics (excluding the Hospital Ante-Natal Clinics) during the year 1942, with the comparative figures for 1941 :—

Year.	Total attendances.			
	Ante-Natal and Post-Natal.	Infants under one year.	Children 1—5 years.	Inclusive Total.
1941	19,307	84,527	78,878	182,712
1942	21,442	105,522	80,262	207,226

(5) Ante-Natal Services.

The attendances at Ante-Natal Clinics were as under :—

Year.	Ante-Natal Cases.		Post-Natal Cases.	
	Total number of expectant mothers who attended Clinics.	Total attendances of expectant mothers.	Total number of mothers who attended Clinics.	Total attendances of mothers.
1942	4,958	20,810	320	632

The foregoing table does not include the cases seen at the Hospital Clinics.

(6) Maternal Mortality.

The maternal mortality rate per thousand live and still births for the County and for England and Wales for the year 1942 was :—

Surrey.		England and Wales.
Whole Administrative County.	Council's Welfare Area.	
1.78	1.95	2.01

The following table shows the number of maternal deaths in the Administrative County during 1942 with the comparative figures for 1941 :—

Year.	Puerperal and post-abortion sepsis.	Other maternal causes.	Total.
1941	9	30	39
1942	11	25	36

(7) Infant Mortality.

Deaths under one year registered in the Administrative County during 1942 numbered 754; this represents a percentage of 5.83 of the total number of deaths at all ages during the year.

The infant mortality rate in the Administrative County per 1,000 registered births was 38.26, as compared with 49 for England and Wales.

An analysis of the causes of infant deaths is given in the following table :—

Causes of death.	Number of deaths of infants under one year.
Total (all causes)	754
Rate per thousand live births	38.26
Measles	2
Whooping Cough	7
Diphtheria	—
Influenza	3
Cerebro spinal fever	4
Tuberculosis of the respiratory system ...	1
Other tuberculosis diseases	6
Bronchitis	19
Pneumonia (all forms)	96
Other respiratory diseases	—
Diarrhœa and enteritis	75
Acute and chronic nephritis	1
Congenital debility and malformation (including premature birth)	461
Other causes	79

(8) Midwives' Acts, 1902 to 1936.

The number of State Certified Midwives who gave notice of their intention to practice midwifery during 1942 was 533, compared with 512 during 1941.

The following tables give a summary of the notifications received from midwives during the year under review :—

	1942.
Notification of sending for medical aid ...	3,145
Still-births and abortions	92
Miscarriages	33
Laying-out dead body	55
Artificial feeding	119
Liability to be a source of infection ...	172
Notification of death	67
Totals	3,683

Special investigations undertaken during 1942 were as follows :—

	1942.
Notice of sending for medical aid	214
Still-births, abortions and miscarriages ...	54
Liability to be a source of infection ...	39
Death of mother or baby	39
Totals	346

The births attended by midwives who practised in the area during 1942 were classified as follows :

	1942.
Births at which midwife acted as midwife	10,292
Births at which midwife acted as a maternity nurse	6,433

Midwives Act, 1936—*Alterations to Scheme.*

During the year the Seale and Sands District Nursing Association was included in the scheme made by the Council under the above Act.

Gas-Air Analgesia.

The Kingston and Epsom County Hospitals and Woking Maternity Home are approved by the Central Midwives' Board as institutions for the special training of midwives in the administration of nitrous oxide and air.

At the end of the year the Committee decided that no additional fee should be charged by District Nursing Associations to patients for the administration of gas and air analgesia, the actual cost of the gas used being paid by the Council.

(9) Public Health (Ophthalmia Neonatorum) Regulations, 1926 to 1937.

The following table gives the number of notifications of inflammation of the eyes received from midwives and the number of cases of ophthalmia neonatorum notified under the Regulations by Medical Practitioners. :—

Year.	Number of cases in which		Case Rate of Ophthalmia Neonatorum per 1,000 births.
	Medical Aid sought for Inflammation of Eyes.	Cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum notified.	
1942	151	54	2·74

No case resulting in any marked visual defect is known to have occurred in the last few years.

Year.	Cases.				Results in cases occurring in the practice of Midwives.			Left County
	Notified.	Occurring in the practice of Midwives	Treated		Vision unimpaired.	Vision impaired.	Total Blindness.	
			At Home	In Hospital				
1942	54	21	13	8	21	—	—	—

During the year 1942 three babies were admitted to the White Oak Hospital, Swanley, for treatment under the Council's scheme ; in each case the mother accompanied the baby.

(10) Puerperal Pyrexia Regulations, 1939.

The following table shows the number of notifications of puerperal pyrexia received and the number of patients admitted to hospital during the year :—

Year.	Number of cases notified.		Number of patients admitted to Hospital from Maternity and Child Welfare Area.
	Whole County.	Council's Maternity and Child Welfare Area.	
1942	300	177	23

(11) Maternity Homes.

The number of women resident in the County who have been admitted to these institutions under the Council's Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme is shown in the following table :—

	1942.
Bagshot, Duchess of Connaught Memorial Nursing Home	66
Frimley and Camberley District Hospital	12
Walton-on-Thames Maternity Home ...	58
Woking Maternity Home	478
Public Health Hospitals and Public Assistance Institutions	1,120
	1,734

On page 17 of this report will be found particulars of the 5,685 maternity cases admitted to the Council's Hospitals from the whole of the County, including the 1,120 shown in the foregoing table.

(12) Hospital Supervision of Complicated Cases.

During the year 55 cases of complicated labour were admitted to Hospital.

(13) Home Nursing and Home Visiting.

The number of visits made by Health Visitors to expectant mothers and to children under five years of age is shown below :—

Year.	Expectant mothers.		Infants under 1 year.		Children 1—5 years.		Visits to Foster Children.
	Number of cases visited for first time during year.	Total visits to all cases on register	Number of cases visited for first time during year.	Total visits to all cases on register	Number of cases visited for first time during year.	Total visits to all cases on register.	
1942	2,885	4,477	11,617	34,857	1,501	56,424	6,358

(14) Dental Treatment.

The following table gives a record of the work undertaken during the year at 28 Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics, eleven of which were held jointly with the School Dental Clinics :—

Year.	Attendances.		Extractions.		Fillings.		No. of Administrations of General Anaesthetics.		No. of other operations including supply of Artificial Teeth.
	Mothers.	Children.	Permanent Teeth.	Temporary Teeth.	Permanent Teeth.	Temporary Teeth.	Mothers.	Children.	
1942	5,153	897	7,352	1,385	853	227	1,959		1,652

(15) Prevention and Treatment of Crippling.

The County Council's Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme provides for the out-patient treatment of orthopædic defects at a number of Orthopædic Clinics and for institutional treatment at St. Nicholas Orthopædic Hospital, Pyrford, and St. Vincent's Orthopædic Hospital, Pinner. Twenty children were maintained during the year as compared with fifteen children during 1941.

Details of the Orthopædic Centres and the number of children under five years of age treated at each centre are given in the following table :—

Centre.	1942.
Croydon General Hospital	35
Farnham County Hospital...	8
Farnham Curative Post	2
Guildford, Royal Surrey County Hospital	28
Kingston, Red Cross Curative Post ...	145
Redhill County Hospital	2
Weybridge : Locke-King Clinic	60
Woking : Red Cross Curative Post ...	41
Totals	321

(16) Infant Life Protection.

At the end of the year there were 317 foster mothers and 485 foster children known to be in the Council's Maternity and Child Welfare area. During the year 6,358 visits were made by Health Visitors.

(17) The following table shows the attendances and total number of children who were in attendance at the Welfare Centres at the end of the year :—

Year.	Children under One Year.		Children One—Five Years.		Total number of children who were in attendance at end of year.		
	New Cases.	Total Attendances.	New Cases.	Total Attendances.	Children under one year of age.	Children between one and five years.	Total.
1942	8,277	105,522	2,841	81,492	6,698	16,389	23,087

(18) Home Help Scheme.

The services of home helps were available in parts of the Council's Welfare area, to carry on the domestic duties of the home during the incapacity of the mother either before or during the lying-in period. The normal period of employment in each case was fourteen days, and 43 home helps were employed in 89 cases.

(19) Evacuation.

In the Annual Reports for 1939 and 1940/41, reference was made to the increase of work in the Maternity and Child Welfare service caused by the evacuation of many mothers and young children to reception areas in the County and to the establishment of Emergency Maternity Homes and Ante- and Post-Natal Hostels for the accommodation of pregnant women evacuated under the Government Evacuation Scheme.

During the year 2,557 expectant mothers were admitted to these Emergency Maternity Homes; of these 80 were transferred elsewhere before delivery and 2,483 were delivered in the Homes. Of the total admissions, 14 mothers were delivered by Cæsarean Section, 145 by instrumental means and in 18 cases the placenta was manually removed. Labour was induced medicinally in 63 cases and surgically in 109 cases. There were two maternal deaths, including one patient who died from anæmia after removal to another Hospital. Of 2,512 births, 46 (18.3 per thousand births) were stillborn and 26 (10.3 per 1,000 births) died before discharge, giving a combined fœtal and infant mortality rate of 28.6 per 1,000 births.

The Nursery Parties evacuated from London have remained in the County ; at the end of 1942 there were 22 residential nurseries with accommodation for 631 children.

(20) War-Time Day Nurseries.

In 1942, 14 War-Time Day Nurseries were opened, with accommodation for 683 children, whilst two part-time Day Nurseries, transferred to the County Council in the autumn of 1941, maintained good attendances throughout the year. At the end of the year preparations were in progress for the opening of more war-time day nurseries in the early months of 1943.

NURSING HOMES.

Applications for registration received during the year numbered 13 ; with one exception, the applications were approved subject to compliance with certain requirements.

On the 31st December, 1942, there were 100 registered and 40 exempted Institutions and Hospitals on the register.

TUBERCULOSIS.

(1) Notifications.

The summary of returns for 1942 from the District Medical Officers of Health shows that 1,369 cases of tuberculosis were notified during the year, an increase of 40 on the corresponding figure for 1941.

The notifications of pulmonary tuberculosis in 1942 numbered 1,097 ; the notifications of non-pulmonary tuberculosis numbered 272. The number of notifications in 1941 were 1,049 (pulmonary) and 280 (non-pulmonary).

The case rate of pulmonary tuberculosis per thousand of the population of the county was 0.92 in 1942 ; the case rate in 1941 was 0.88. In non-pulmonary tuberculosis the case rate for the county was 0.23 in 1942 ; the figure for 1941 was 0.24.

Apart from these new notifications, 399 cases of tuberculosis in Surrey became known through death returns, posthumous notifications, transfers from other areas, etc. This figure compares with the figure of 464 for 1941.

Each District Medical Officer keeps a register of the known cases of tuberculosis resident in his sanitary district. The numbers of cases on the district registers on the 31st December, 1942, were as follows :—

	Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary
Males	3,260	934
Females	2,749	1,022
Totals ...	6,009	1,956
Grand Total ...	7,965	

This total compares with the total of 7,209 on the district registers at the end of 1941.

(2) Deaths.

The total number of deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis during 1942 was 531, compared with 566 during 1941. The death rate per thousand of the population was 0.45, which compares with the corresponding figure of 0.48 in 1941. The lowest figure in any year in Surrey was 0.40 per thousand, recorded in 1939.

From non-pulmonary tuberculosis the total number of deaths was 96 or 0.08 per thousand of the population. The rate for 1941 was 0.10.

For purposes of comparison the death rates from tuberculosis in the various sanitary districts are shown on page 7.

(3) New Notifications and Deaths.

The new cases which are included in paragraphs 1 and 4 under heading (1) above number 1,768 in 1942. The corresponding figure for 1941 was 1,793.

Of the 627 deaths which occurred during the year 1942, 153, or 24.4 per cent., occurred in non-notified cases. The corresponding figure for the year 1941 was 168, or 24.6 per cent.

(4) Anti-Tuberculosis Scheme.

(A) Dispensary Organisation.

There were no changes in the dispensary organisation during the year under review.

The following tables show the work of the Dispensaries :—

Diagnosis.	Pulmonary.				Non-Pulmonary.				Total.				Grand Total
	Adults.		Children.		Adults.		Children.		Adults.		Children.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
A.—New Cases examined during the year (excluding contacts) :—													
(a) Definitely tuberculous	525	313	17	13	43	58	39	32	568	371	56	45	1040
(b) Diagnosis not completed ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	2	5	1	17
(c) Non-tuberculous	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1167	1009	277	258	2711
B.—Contacts examined during the year :													
(a) Definitely tuberculous	57	70	13	13	1	3	4	5	58	73	17	18	166
(b) Diagnosis not completed ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2
(c) Non-tuberculous	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	279	493	406	367	1545
C.—Cases written off the Dispensary Register as :—													
(a) Recovered	15	22	—	1	7	6	4	4	22	28	4	5	59
(b) Non-tuberculous (including any such cases previously diagnosed and entered on the Dispensary Register as tuberculous) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1450	1507	687	628	4272
D.—Number of Cases on Dispensary Register on December 31st :—													
(a) Definitely tuberculous	2023	1609	91	86	191	238	200	188	2214	1847	291	274	4626
(b) Diagnosis not completed ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	3	6	1	19

1. Number of cases on Dispensary Register on January 1st	4,153
2. Number of cases transferred from other areas and cases returned after discharge under Head 3 in previous years ...	494
3. Number of cases transferred to other areas, cases not desiring further assistance under the scheme, and cases "lost sight of" ...	831
4. Cases written off during the year as Dead (all causes)	330
5. Number of attendances at the Dispensary (including Contacts)	18,002
6. Number of Insured Persons under Domiciliary Treatment on the 31st December ...	144
7. Number of consultations with medical practitioners :—	
(*a*) Personal	397
(*b*) Other...	4,208
8. Number of visits by Tuberculosis Officers to homes (including personal consultations)	2,076
9. Number of visits by Nurses or Health Visitors to homes for Dispensary purposes	14,578
10. Number of :—	
(*a*) Specimens of sputum, etc., examined	2,049
(*b*) X-ray examinations made in connexion with Dispensary work ...	6,991
11. Number of "Recovered" cases restored to Dispensary Register, and included in A(*a*) and A(*b*) above	4
12. Number of "T.B. plus" cases on Dispensary Register on December 31st ...	1,992

(B) Residential Treatment.

The County Sanatorium, Milford, provides accommodation for 348 adult pulmonary cases. The County Council continued to make use of a number of other sanatoria for both pulmonary and non-pulmonary cases : throughout the year a daily average of approximately 268 beds in pulmonary sanatoria (other than Milford) and 113 beds in non-pulmonary institutions were occupied by patients from Surrey. In 1941 the beds averaged 226 pulmonary and 109 non-pulmonary.

There is a grave shortage of beds available for tuberculosis, and the length of the waiting list gave, and continues to give, serious anxiety.

Notice of the admission and discharge of all patients is sent to the District Medical Officers of Health to enable them to take all necessary steps for the prevention of the spread of infection. Private medical practitioners receive a report on the clinical condition of their patients on discharge from the sanatorium.

The following table shows the numbers and sex of all patients (excluding those in Public Health and Public Assistance Hospitals) who received institutional treatment during 1942.

		In Institutions on Jan. 1. (1)	Admitted during the year. (2)	Discharged during the year. (3)	Died in the Institutions. (4)	In Institutions on Dec. 31. (5)
Number of doubtfully tuberculous cases admitted for observation	Adult Males ...	—	11	11	—	—
	Adult Females	—	10	10	—	—
	Children ...	4	—	4	—	—
	Total	4	21	25	—	—
Number of patients suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis	Adult Males ...	292	400	313	49	330
	Adult Females	268	328	250	59	287
	Children ...	18	32	20	1	29
	Total	578	760	583	109	646
Number of patients suffering from non-pulmonary tuberculosis	Adult Males ...	26	30	31	1	24
	Adult Females	33	51	44	1	39
	Children ...	55	56	45	1	65
	Total	114	137	120	3	128
Grand Total		696	918	728	112	774

The immediate results of treatment of tuberculous patients discharged from sanatoria or hospitals during 1942 are recorded in the following table :—

Classification on admission to the Institution.		Condition at time of discharge.	Duration of Residential Treatment in the Institution.															Grand Totals.
			Under 3 months but exceeding 28 days.			3—6 months.			6—12 months.			More than 12 months.			Totals.			
			M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	
Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Class T.B. minus.	Quiescent	18	15	—	27	37	7	18	10	10	9	2	3	72	64	20	156
		Not quiescent ..	10	5	—	6	5	—	2	5	—	1	1	—	19	16	—	35
		Died in Institution ..	4	2	—	—	3	1	1	2	—	1	1	—	6	8	1	15
	Class T.B. plus. Group 1.	Quiescent	5	3	—	12	11	—	1	2	—	1	1	—	19	17	—	36
		Not quiescent ..	2	1	—	1	—	—	2	3	—	1	—	—	6	4	—	10
		Died in Institution ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
	Class T.B. plus. Group 2.	Quiescent	7	5	—	19	14	—	23	20	—	20	9	—	69	48	—	117
		Not quiescent ..	14	7	—	23	13	—	22	20	—	17	16	—	76	56	—	132
		Died in Institution	6	3	—	3	3	—	6	5	—	5	5	—	20	16	—	36
	Class T.B. plus. Group 3.	Quiescent	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	2	—	—	4	1	—	5
		Not quiescent ..	5	4	—	11	7	—	6	8	—	9	8	—	31	27	—	58
		Died in Institution ..	6	6	—	—	6	—	7	7	—	6	9	—	19	28	—	47
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Bones and Joints.	Quiescent	4	3	—	2	4	1	4	6	2	10	7	8	20	20	11	51
		Not quiescent ..	1	2	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	1	6
		Died in Institution ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1
	Abdominal.	Quiescent	—	2	1	—	3	6	2	2	3	—	1	1	2	8	11	21
		Not quiescent ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Died in Institution ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
	Other Organs.	Quiescent	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	2	3	—	5
		Not quiescent ..	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
		Died in Institution ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Peripheral Glands.	Quiescent	—	1	2	—	1	11	—	2	6	1	1	2	1	5	21	27
		Not quiescent .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Died in Institution ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

HOSPITAL PROVISION.

The number of hospital beds available on the 31st December, 1941 and 1942, is given in the following table :—

Hospitals	1941	1942
Surrey County Council General Hospitals... ...	5,661	5,754
Voluntary Hospitals	2,466	2,336
Isolation Hospitals	730	730
Mental Hospitals	3,059	2,950
Mental Deficiency Institutions	1,112	1,193
TOTALS	13,028	12,963

These figures are in respect only of those hospitals which were in use before the war, but they include additional accommodation provided in these hospitals under the Emergency Hospitals Scheme of the Ministry of Health.

I. County Hospitals.

(i) BEDS AVAILABLE AND OCCUPIED.

The total number of beds available in the hospitals for general purposes on the 31st December, 1942, was 5,754, as compared with 5,661 on the same date in the preceding year.

The accommodation in each hospital on 31st December, 1941 and 1942, and the number of beds occupied, including those occupied by E.M.S. patients, are given below :—

Hospital	December, 1941		December, 1942	
	Available	Occupied	Available	Occupied
Botleys Park War Hospital	1,376	583	1,345	718
Dorking	263	205	267	201
Epsom (including Ewell Park)	509	357	508	402
Farnham...	266	158	266	193
Guildford (Warren Road)	661	419	627	428
Kingston Hospital (including Surbiton Annexe and Warren House)	730	437	730	507
Kingston Institution	99	99	99	99
Mitcham (Cumberland House)	103	78	112	111
Redhill (Hospital)	562	322	554	380
Redhill (St. Annes)	70	70	70	67
Richmond War Hospital	366	295	360	314
St. Helier	299	108	459	310
Shabden Park	77	65	77	64
Woking War	280	121	280	176
TOTALS	5,661	3,317	5,754	3,970

In December, 1942, 1,156 beds were occupied with cases coming within the scope of the Emergency Hospital Scheme, compared with 1,907 beds in December, 1941.

There is accommodation for 50 sane epileptics at The Lodge, Effingham, which was fully occupied during 1942.

(ii) Details of Work Done.

In-Patient Treatment.

Detailed figures of the work done during 1942 are given in the following table :—

1942.	Botleys Park.	Cumberland House	Dorking	Effingham, The Lodge	Epsom	Farnham	Guildford, Warren Road	Kingston	Kingston C.R.I.	Redhill	Redhill, St. Anne's	Richmond, Grove Road	St. Helier	Shabden Park	Woking War	Totals
1. Total No. of admissions	6,928	399	2,457	6	5,738	2,039	5,468	8,039	48	5,778	138	1,468	3,433	23	2,143	44,105
2. Total No. of deaths...	133	168	210	1	666	207	537	725	13	557	40	322	210	18	156	3,963
3. Total No. of discharges	6,905	244	2,257	6	5,032	1,845	4,991	7,227	35	5,170	146	1,183	3,054	10	2,045	40,150
4. Average duration of stay of patients included in 2 and 3 above :—																
(a) Under four weeks	4,407	227	1,956	1	4,734	1,583	4,590	6,419	4	4,568	49	975	2,566	1	1,494	33,574
(b) Four weeks and under thirteen	2,492	124	391	1	736	375	757	1,289	5	949	37	369	644	1	557	8,727
(c) Thirteen weeks or more ...	641	61	120	50	228	94	181	244	39	210	58	161	54	26	80	2,247
5. No. of surgical operations	2,261	—	350	—	1,203	697	688	3,690	—	1,081	—	133	1,300	—	971	12,374
6. No. of maternity beds	—	—	30	—	57	8	67	52	—	60	—	6	34	—	—	314
7. No. of maternity cases admitted ...	—	—	575	—	1,307	244	854	1,351	—	957	—	164	233	—	—	5,685
8. No. of live births	—	—	558	—	1,167	244	692	1,102	—	914	—	158	160	—	—	4,995
9. No. of cases notified as :—																
Puerperal fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal pyrexia	—	—	6	—	30	16	6	29	—	14	—	9	7	—	—	117
10. No. of maternal deaths	—	—	1	—	6	2	5	2	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	19
11. No. of fœtal deaths :—																
(a) Stillborn	—	—	15	—	44	12	29	53	—	41	—	4	9	—	—	207
(b) Within 10 days of birth ...	—	—	10	—	23	7	11	37	—	43	—	—	1	—	—	132

These figures include cases admitted under the Emergency Hospitals Scheme as well as Surrey civilian sick.

The total admissions for the year 1942 were 44,105, as compared with 40,242 in 1941, an increase of 3,863.

The total number of maternity beds increased from 265 in 1941 to 314 in 1942. The bulk of this increase occurred at St. Helier Hospital, where 34 maternity beds were put into use during the course of the year ; and at Warren Road Hospital, Guildford, where the number of maternity beds available was increased from 55 to 67. The number of maternity cases admitted increased from 4,299 in 1941 to 5,685 in 1942.

The increase in the number of surgical operations is noteworthy : in 1941, 8,572 operations were performed ; in 1942 the figure had increased to 12,374.

Tuberculosis.

Particulars of the cases dealt with in County Hospitals during 1942 are given below :—

Classification.		Admitted during the Year.	Discharged during the Year.	Died in Hospital.	In Hospital on December 31st.
No. of patients suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis admitted for treatment	Males	304	192	112	58
	Females	242	173	64	53
	Children	16	11	3	5
	Totals	562	376	179	116
No. of patients suffering from Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis admitted for treatment.	Males	38	27	8	5
	Females	44	34	6	8
	Children	29	26	8	3
	Totals	111	87	22	16
GRAND TOTALS	... ...	673	463	201	132

Out-Patient Treatment and Ante-Natal Clinics.

The number of persons seen and the attendances made in 1942, as compared with 1941, are given below :—

	1941		1942	
	Out-Patient.	Ante-Natal Clinics.	Out-Patient.	Ante-Natal Clinics.
No. of persons seen...	17,573	2,224	27,738	3,429
No. of attendances	60,690	7,948	97,826	17,032

iii) New Buildings, Adaptations, etc.

The erection of the St. Helier County Hospital was proceeded with during 1942, and the Isolation Unit, part of the Maternity Unit, as well as additional beds in the Main Ward Block were brought into commission during the year. The total accommodation for patients was 459 at the end of the year, as compared with the total of 862 beds to be provided ultimately in the completed hospital. An Ambulance Service was inaugurated at St. Helier Hospital during the year.

The new Nurses' Home at the Epsom County Hospital was completed during October, 1942.

Minor improvements were carried out at the hospitals generally, but these, as well as maintenance repair works, were of necessity reduced to the minimum.

II. Voluntary Hospitals.

The total number of beds, including emergency beds, provided in voluntary hospitals, amounted to 2,336 on the 31st December, 1942.

III. Mental Hospitals and Mental Deficiency Institutions.

The accommodation at Brookwood and Netherne for mental cases and at Botley's Park for mental deficiency purposes at the end of 1942 was as follows :—

Brookwood	1,330
Netherne	1,620
Botley's Park	1,193

IV. Infectious Diseases Hospitals.

The accommodation available in the County for infectious diseases is shown below.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE MEDICAL OUT-RELIEF.

During 1942 the average number of home visits paid per week by District Medical Officers was 504, and the average weekly number of visits paid by patients to the doctors' surgeries was 433.

HOME NURSING.

Under the Home Nursing scheme of the County Council, 13,450 visits were made during 1942 by district nurses of the Nursing Associations. The comparable figure for 1941 is 13,999.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

1. Hospital Provision.

The accommodation for cases of infectious disease at the end of 1942 was 730, which is the same figure as at the end of the preceding year.

2. Smallpox.

The County Hospital at Clandon provides 37 beds, which serve the Administrative County and also by arrangement the County Borough of Croydon. Three cases were admitted to the hospital during the year as smallpox suspects, but on investigation only one was found actually to be suffering from smallpox. All were admitted from the London County Council area under a special wartime arrangement.

3. Typhus.

Following a Conference between representatives of the County Council and the Isolation Hospital Authorities, a scheme for the control of typhus in its early stages in the event of possible outbreaks was formulated during 1942. The scheme included certain adaptations made at the expense of the County Council at three of the larger isolation hospitals in order to provide cleansing units for dealing with typhus patients and contacts.

4. Incidence of Infectious Diseases.

The following table shows the incidence of infectious disease in the County during the year 1942, giving the number of cases of each disease notified and the attack rate :—

Disease.	1942	
	Number of cases notified.	Attack-rate per 1,000 population.
Acute poliomyelitis	22	0.02
Cerebro-spinal fever	99	0.08
Chicken pox	43	0.04
Diphtheria	415	0.35
Dysentry...	548	0.46
Encephalitis lethargica	8	0.007
Enteric fever	22	0.02
Erysipelas	234	0.20
Malaria	4	0.003
Measles	10,277	8.64
*Ophthalmia neonatorum	54	2.74
Pneumonia	807	0.68
†*Puerperal Pyrexia	300	15.22
Scarlet Fever	2,120	1.78
Tuberculosis—Pulmonary	1,097	0.92
Non-pulmonary...	272	0.23
Whooping cough	1,864	1.57

* Rate per 1000 births. † Includes Puerperal Fever.

MENTAL TREATMENT ACT, 1939.

The facilities for out-patient clinics under the Mental Treatment Act remained unaltered.

"Voluntary" and "Temporary" patients continued to be admitted to the Mental Hospitals at Brookwood and Netherne.

LABORATORY FACILITIES.

There was no change in the normal Laboratory facilities. Certain emergency laboratories have been set up at hospitals, etc., since the outbreak of war.

PUBLIC VACCINATION.

The following table shows the vaccinal state on 31st January, 1943, of children whose births were registered during the year ended 31st December, 1941, together with the corresponding figures for the previous year :—

	1941.	1940.
Successfully vaccinated	8,518	7,615
Insusceptible to vaccination	83	82
Had Smallpox	—	—
Statutory declarations of conscientious objection	5,224	5,305
Died unvaccinated	557	485
Still postponed by medical certificates	114	139
Removals to other districts	1,631	1,206
Removals to places unknown, etc	772	1,349
Otherwise unaccounted for	923	467
	17,822	16,648

The numbers of persons successfully vaccinated and re-vaccinated at the cost of the rates by the Medical Officers of Institutions and the Public Vaccinators during the year ended 30th September, 1942, were 7,502 and 835 respectively.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

As was expected, there has been an increase in the incidence of venereal diseases during the war. Before the war there had been a steady decrease year by year throughout the country in the number of new cases of syphilis. In 1931 there were just over 9,000 new cases of syphilis attending clinics in England and Wales, and by 1939 this number had fallen below 5,000. In 1941 it had risen again to 7,332, so that the war increase had been 50 per cent., or 70 per cent. if service notifications were included. There were approximately 60,000 new cases of gonorrhœa in 1941, making a total of about 70,000 known new cases of venereal diseases among civilians in England and Wales.

So far as the County Council's own clinics are concerned, the following table gives the number of new cases (civilians only) dealt with during the years 1938 to 1942 :—

Year.	A. NEW CASES.					B. NEW CASES, but known to have received treatment for same infection elsewhere.					C. TOTAL ATTENDANCES.				
	Sy.	G.C.	S.C.	Non V.D.	Total.	Sy.	G.C.	S.C.	Non V.D.	Total.	Sy.	G.C.	S.C.	Non V.D.	Total.
1938	32	83	—	126	241	13	9	—	—	22	1,797	2,307	3	316	4,423
1939	33	81	1	141	256	22	3	—	4	29	1,759	959	20	409	3,147
1940	35	73	—	160	268	15	10	—	4	29	1,617	772	4	400	2,793
1941	71	130	—	246	447	20	6	—	2	28	2,170	1,292	—	691	4,153
1942	71	134	1	248	454	18	4	—	2	24	3,209	1,399	8	697	5,313

Sy.=Syphilis. G.C.=Gonorrhœa. S.C.=Soft chancre.

In the following table the new cases shown above under (A) are sub-divided into males and females :—

Year.	Males.					Females.				
	Sy.	G.C.	S.C.	Non V.D.	Total.	Sy.	G.C.	S.C.	Non V.D.	Total.
1938	18	62	—	77	157	14	21	—	49	84
1939	19	69	1	78	167	14	12	—	63	89
1940	15	48	—	59	122	20	25	—	101	146
1941	23	58	—	56	137	48	72	—	190	310
1942	32	50	1	71	154	39	84	—	177	300

It is interesting to note that the total number of new cases of venereal diseases amongst males dealt with at the clinics has not increased although the relative incidence of the two diseases has changed, i.e. the number of cases of syphilis has increased and that of gonorrhœa has decreased, while the corresponding figures for females show a marked increase, the increase for syphilis being more than double and for gonorrhœa fourfold. It is probable that the apparent non-increase among males is due to the fact that Service cases are dealt with in Service clinics and that in reality the incidence among males has increased pari passu with that among females.

To complete the statistical picture the following table shows the number of new Surrey cases attending clinics in London under the London and Home Counties Scheme in each year since 1938 :—

Year.	Sy.	G.C.	S.C.	Non V.D.	Total.
1938	104	365	5	716	1,190
1939	87	253	3	665	1,008
1940	81	167	1	437	686
1941	73	164	5	483	725
1942	82	171	4	645	902

There was no important change during 1942 in the provision made for the treatment of venereal diseases under the London and Home Counties Scheme, but in addition to the clinics already established at Guildford and Redhill, it was necessary to provide a new clinic within the County to meet the war-time increase in the incidence of these diseases. This was opened at the Woking War Hospital on the 19th January, 1942, and since that date weekly sessions for males and females have been held on Mondays and Thursdays respectively.

During the year anti-V.D. propaganda campaigns were carried out by the Central Council for Health Education on behalf of the County Council in many districts of the County. These campaigns normally include one or more public meetings, film showings, lectures and talks to special sections of the community, e.g. factory employees, civil defence workers, young adults (by sexes). Such campaigns were held in Kingston, Epsom, Woking, Redhill and Reigate, Sutton and Merton and Morden, while talks with film showings were also given to various branches of the Mothers' Union and Women's Institutes.

The following figures show the volume of work during 1942 within the London and Home Counties Scheme as a whole and for Surrey in particular. The figures in brackets give the corresponding figures for the previous year :—

	Whole Scheme.		*Surrey Cases.*	
Syphilis	2,286	(2,154)	82	(73)
Gonorrhœa	4,526	(5,287)	171	(164)
Soft Chancre	157	(217)	4	(5)
Diagnosed as not suffering from Venereal Disease	10,137	(8,384)	645	(483)
Total	17,106	(16,042)	902	(725)

	Whole Scheme.		*Surrey Cases.*	
Total attendances of all patients ...	378,423	(347,446)	14,139	(11,558)
Number of in-patient days of treatment	16,019	(24,167)	696	(239)
Number of pathological examinations made :—				
(*a*) for or at centres	164,459	(135,152)	8,740	(7,678)
(*b*) for private medical practitioners	61,897	(34,981)	4,046	(4,031)

The following table shows the number of Surrey patients dealt with at various Treatment Centres during 1942 :—

1942	S.C.C. Clinics. Guildford. (1)	Redhill. (2)	Woking (3)	Croydon Clinic. (4)	London and Home Counties Scheme. (5)	St. Bart's. Hospital. (6)	Central Middlesex County Hospital. (7)	West Middlesex County Hospital. (8)	Hillingdon County Hospital, Uxbridge (9)	Aldershot Clinic. (10)	Grimsby Clinic (11)	Liverpool Clinic. (12)	Reading Clinic. (13)	Southampton Clinic. (14)	South Shields Clinic. (15)	Tynemouth Clinic. (16)	Total. (17)
New Cases (Surrey).																	
Syphilis	36	11	22	20	82	2	1	—	2	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	180
	(53)	(15)	(—)	(5)	(73)	(1)	(1)	(—)	(—)	(3)	(—)	(—)	(1)	(—)	(1)	(—)	(153)
Soft Chancre	—	1	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
	(—)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(5)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(5)
Gonorrhœa	84	29	18	82	171	2	—	1	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	392
	(106)	(22)	(—)	(36)	(164)	(1)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(4)	(—)	(—)	(2)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(335)
Conditions other than Venereal ...	133	51	60	145	645	1	1	2	2	5	1	—	1	—	—	—	1,047
	(165)	(85)	(—)	(58)	(483)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(6)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(1)	(798)
Totals	253	92	100	247	902	5	2	3	4	12	1	—	2	—	—	1	1,624
	(324)	(122)	(—)	(99)	(725)	(2)	(1)	(—)	(—)	(13)	(—)	(—)	(3)	(—)	(1)	(1)	(1,291)
All Cases (Surrey).																	
Total number of attendances ...	2,979	1,345	720	1,268	14,139	34	37	20	38	138	1	8	42	3	—	19	20,791
	(2,945)	(2,044)	(—)	(796)	(11,558)	(66)	(8)	(—)	(—)	(69)	(—)	(2)	(9)	(—)	(6)	(16)	(17,519)

The figures shown in brackets relate to the year 1941.

BLIND WELFARE.

At the end of 1942, the register contained the names of 1,468 blind persons compared with 1,410 at the end of 1941, a net increase of 58 during the year. The total includes 20 under training, 25 workshop employees and 57 workers in their own homes ; but it does not include " evacuees " from other areas.

The Council in October, 1942, agreed to supplement the earnings of workshop employees so as to secure that each should receive not less than 59s. weekly in the case of men and 41s. 6d. weekly in the case of women. In July, 1942, the Council increased the rate of augmentation of the earnings of home workers from 15s. to 17s. 6d. weekly.

The existing arrangements of the Council with the Surrey Voluntary Association for the Blind as their agents, were continued during the year, and at the end of 1942, 707 blind persons (672 in 1941) were in receipt of domiciliary allowances, involving an expenditure by the Council at the rate of £30,720 per annum.

The Association continued during the year to supplement in miscellaneous ways the assistance given by the Council, the expenditure incurred (£1,826) being met out of funds raised voluntarily by the Association.

The war continues to bring to the blind opportunities of employment hitherto not contemplated. During the last two months of the year seven blind persons took up full-time employment in war-time occupations, and two others obtained permanent employment as switchboard operators in Government telephone exchanges. In addition, two more blind persons entered the service of the County Hospitals as telephone operators.

MILK AND DAIRIES.

(*a*) Milk (Special Designations) Orders, 1936 and 1938.

The County Council has continued to be responsible for the grant of licences to produce tuberculin tested and accredited milks, and the number of such licences in force on the 31st December, 1942, was 99 and 365 respectively.

" Surprise " samples of the milk produced by each tuberculin tested and accredited milk licensee are examined at approximately two-monthly intervals. 2,095 such samples were taken during the year, all of which were submitted to the prescribed methylene blue and coliform tests for cleanliness. 250 samples in all were unsatisfactory, 147 of which failed to pass the former test and 213 the coliform test. In all cases where a sample fails to attain the prescribed standard, the attention of the producer is drawn to the matter and a further sample taken after a reasonable period.

Tubercle-Infected Milk.

The County Medical Officer continues to investigate, with the assistance of the Divisional Veterinary Inspector of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, all notifications of suspected tuberculous milk made to him by District Medical Officers of Health. During the year 18 notifications of this kind were investigated compared with 20 in the previous year.

CIVIL DEFENCE.

The arrangements for the administration of the Civil Defence Services in the County of Surrey are unaltered, the Metropolitan part forming Group 9 of the London Civil Defence Region (Region V) and the ex-Metropolitan part coming within the South Eastern Region (Region XII).

Casualty Services.

Certain changes were made in the establishment of these services during 1942. The following table shows the number of Aid Posts, Mobile Units, Ambulances, Cars for Sitting cases, etc., for each authority at the end of the year 1942 :—

LOCAL AUTHORITY.	First Aid Posts.			Mobile Units.		Ambulances.		Sitting-case Cars.		First Aid Stretcher Parties.	Gas Cleansing Sections of F.A.P.'s.	Public Cleansing Centres.	Mobile Gas Cleansing Units.	Official First Aid Points.	
	Active.	On care and maintenance.	Administered by Hospitals.	Heavy.	Light.	Whole-Time.	Part-Time.	Whole-Time.	Part-Time.					Upgraded.	Others.
(a) METROPOLITAN AREA.															
Banstead U.D.C.	—	—	1	1	2	7	—	2	—	—	—	3	—	—	1
Barnes M.B.	2	—	—	1	1	10	—	5	8	—	2	1	—	—	—
Beddington and Wallington M.B.	1	—	—	1	—	7	—	3	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Carshalton U.D.C....	1	1	2	1	1	13	—	4	—	—	1	3	—	—	—
Coulsdon and Purley U.D.C.	2	—	—	1	2	12	—	4	4	—	2	—	—	—	—
Epsom and Ewell M.B.	1	2	—	1	2	12	—	4	—	—	3	1	—	—	1
Esher U.D.C.	1	2	—	2	1	10	—	3	1	—	3	2	—	—	1
Kingston M.B.	2	—	—	2	2	9	6	3	12	—	2	3	—	—	—
Malden and Coombe M.B.	2	—	—	1	1	9	—	3	—	—	2	—	—	—	1
Merton and Morden U.D.C.	2	—	—	1	1	14	—	6	4	—	2	3	—	—	—
Mitcham M.B.	2	2	—	2	—	15	—	5	—	—	3	1	—	—	—
Richmond M.B.	2	1	—	3	—	9	—	3	—	—	3	3	—	—	—
Surbiton M.B.	1	1	—	1	1	10	—	4	—	—	2	—	2	—	3
Sutton and Cheam M.B.	2	—	1	1	1	17	—	5	—	—	2	3	—	—	1
Wimbledon M.B.	3	—	—	2	—	14	—	4	—	—	3	1	—	—	—
Total	24	9	4	21	15	168	6	58	29	—	31	25	2	—	8
(b) EX-METROPOLITAN AREA.															
Bagshot R.D.C.	—	—	—	1	—	2	2	—	3	2	—	—	1	6	—
Caterham and Warlingham U.D.C.	1	—	—	2	1	5	5	3	5	7	1	—	1	1	—
Chertsey U.D.C.	2	—	—	1	—	6	1	3	7	7	2	—	2	2	—
Dorking U.D.C.	1	—	—	1	—	4	4	—	5	5	1	—	2	2	—
Dorking and Horley R.D.C.	1	—	—	1	—	7	6	—	8	5	1	—	2	15	—
Egham U.D.C.	1	—	—	1	—	5	1	—	13	8	1	1	1	3	1
Farnham U.D.C.	2	—	—	2	—	5	4	—	5	6	2	1	—	4	1
Frimley and Camberley U.D.C.	1	—	—	1	1	4	2	—	10	5	1	1	2	—	—
Godalming M.B.	1	—	—	—	—	2	4	1	2	3	1	—	1	—	—
Godstone R.D.C.	—	—	—	2	—	7	3	—	6	6	—	—	2	12	—
Guildford M.B.	1	—	2	2	—	7	4	7	16	9	1	3	2	—	—
Guildford R.D.C.	1	—	—	1	—	6	—	3	7	7	1	1	1	25	—
Hambledon R.D.C.	—	—	—	1	1	4	4	—	5	6	—	—	1	20	1
Haslemere U.D.C.	—	—	—	2	—	4	—	—	3	2	—	1	—	2	—
Leatherhead U.D.C.	2	—	—	2	—	4	7	3	4	7	2	—	2	—	1
Reigate M.B.	2	—	—	2	—	8	9	—	25	9	2	5	1	1	—
Walton and Weybridge U.D.C.	2	—	—	1	—	6	—	2	8	8	2	3	2	—	—
Woking U.D.C.	2	—	—	2	1	7	10	4	9	10	2	1	1	1	—
Total	20	—	2	25	4	93	66	26	141	112	20	17	24	94	4

Since the last annual report, the following changes have been made :—

(1) *First Aid Posts.*

(*a*) A number of First Aid Posts are now staffed with part-time volunteers only and are kept on a care and maintenance basis. As a result of this arrangement a large number of whole-time personnel were released to the Services and other work of national importance.

In many instances Light and Heavy Mobile Units are based on these First Aid Posts, thus providing personnel for the maintenance of premises and equipment.

(2) *Mobile First Aid Units.*

Light Mobile Units have been formed consisting of a Doctor, Trained Nurse and two Nursing Auxiliaries equipped with a light car.

In addition, the Heavy Mobile Units have also been equipped with a satellite car in which the Doctor, Trained Nurse and two Auxiliaries can proceed to a small incident as a light mobile unit.

(3) *First Aid Stretcher Parties.*

(*a*) Early in 1942 the Stretcher Parties and Rescue Parties in the Metropolitan area were amalgamated into the Rescue Service, comprising the Light Rescue Parties of five men and Heavy Rescue Parties of ten men. The entire personnel receive training in both First Aid and Rescue work, and the former Stretcher Party cars have been converted into light Rescue Tenders. The Rescue Service does not come directly under the control of the County Medical Officer, who is responsible only for the First Aid Training of the personnel.

(*b*) In the ex-Metropolitan area, the Stretcher Parties maintained their separate identity until the end of the year. They have since been amalgamated with the Rescue Parties to form the Rescue Service.

(4) *Public Gas Cleansing Centres.*

An increased number of Public Gas Cleansing Centres, affiliated to First Aid Posts, were provided during the year.

(5) *Mobile Gas Cleansing Units.*

26 Mobile Gas Cleansing Units on loan from the Ministry of Health have been received by the Local Authorities—2 in the Metropolitan area and 24 in the ex-Metropolitan area.

(6) *Ambulance Services.*

(*a*) No important changes occurred in the establishment of ambulances during the year, but as a result of the adaptation of 90 per cent. of the ambulance vehicles to carry either stretcher or sitting cases, approximately 50 per cent. of the sitting cases cars became redundant and the personnel were released to other services.

(*b*) All the Civil Defence Ambulances have been adapted to take Army Type Stretchers, and 76 out of 93 have been adapted to convey either stretcher or sitting cases. The employment of Civil Defence vehicles on extraneous duties was authorised by the Ministry of Health, and extensive use has been made of the vehicles under this arrangement. In the interests of national economy, the number of part-time sitting case cars was reduced considerably.

(7) *Training of Personnel.*

(*a*) During 1942 the Group 9 Training School was opened, and it provided courses in all subjects relating to Civil Defence, including First Aid Instructors' Courses, Rescue Party Leaders' Courses and Ambulance Section Leaders' Courses.

(8) *Depots.*

Depots for personnel are continually inspected by representatives of both Regional Headquarters and the Scheme-making Authority, in order to ensure that the standards of hygiene, equipment and comfort are maintained.

(9) *First Aid Points.*

(*b*) The Ministry of Health have offically upgraded 94 First Aid Points, many of which are also for use as Home Guard Casualty Collecting posts under invasion conditions. In addition, there are 4 other official First Aid Points (not upgraded). Certain Local Authorities have also established unofficial First Aid Points.

(N.B.—Where procedure varies in the different parts of the County (*a*) refers to the Metropolitan area and (*b*) to the ex-Metropolitan area.)

PERSONNEL.

FIRST AID POST SERVICE PERSONNEL.

(*a*) METROPOLITAN AREA.

(*b*) EX-METROPOLITAN AREA.

	Doctors.		Trained Nurses.		Auxiliary Personnel.		Part Time Volunteers at First Aid Points.	
	In Charge.	On Call.	Whole-Time.	Part-Time.	Whole-Time.	Part-Time.	Upgraded Points.	Other Points.
(*a*)	44	53	54	23	480	1,302	—	43
(*b*)	32	61	14	58	109	1,094	947	79

AMBULANCE SERVICE PERSONNEL.

	Depot Superintendents. (Including Ambulance Station Officers.)		Section Leaders.		Other Staff.	
	Whole-Time.	Part-Time.	Whole-Time.	Part-Time.	Whole-Time.	Part-Time.
(*a*)	16	2	59	—	737	286
(*b*)	1	9	19	9	54	689

AIR RAIDS ON SURREY.

The total numbers of casualties in the County during 1942 were as follows :—

	Killed.	Seriously Injured.	Slightly Injured.	Total.
Metropolitan area ...	—	—	—	—
Ex-Metropolitan area	3	36*	15	54

* 4 subsequently died.

Three cases were treated at First Aid Posts in the ex-Metropolitan area, 1 was sent on to hospital and none died. No cases were treated at Mobile Aid Posts.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

The number and kind of samples analysed during the year 1942 under this Act are shown in the following table :—

Articles.	Number of samples analysed.	Number genuine.	Number adulterated.	Prosecutions.	Convictions.
Milk	1,179	1,056	123	10	9
Cream...	—	—	—	—	—
Butter...	6	6	—	—	—
Cheese...	6	6	—	—	—
Margarine	6	—	6	—	—
Lard	6	6	—	—	—
Meat	2	2	—	—	—
Tea	6	6	—	—	—
Coffee	5	5	—	—	—
Cocoa	1	1	—	—	—
Sugar	7	7	—	—	—
Sausages	6	4	2	—	—
Confectionery and Jam	4	3	1	—	—
Beer	—	—	—	—	—
Spirits...	4	4	—	—	—
Drugs	12	12	—	—	—
Other Articles ...	121	86	35	7	5
Totals ...	1,371	1,204	167	17	14

HOUSING,

The number of houses erected in all the sanitary districts in the County during 1942 was 33 ; the number in course of erection at the end of the year was 9. The number of inhabited houses on the rate books at 31st December, 1942, was 333,372.